MEW YORK DARLY TRIBUNE, THURRDAY, DECEMBER ST, 1988.

the law for the transfer to th

At an Immense Sacrifice. We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter

scek at a deduction of 10 PER CENT ROLOW MARKED PRICES.

Зыги Вногимия,

No. 122, 135 and 140 Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS, Consisting of PARIAN VASES and PIGURES. Bohemien Glass Tomer Borress. French Fancy and GLt Articles for Risgores. French Markle GLOCKS and Bronse French.

OPERA-GLASSES. WETTING DESKS and DEMOSING CASES.
Ladles' Legather Bans and Portrollo Gold and Silver Watches and JEWELST. DOMINGES, CRESSNEY and BOARDS. FANS, PURISHE, CHARL CARRS, &C.

For sale by Carr, Howard, Samura & Co...

"A Merry Christmas, and Happy New-Year, says Knox, the Haiter, to his numerous patrons. Nox the chines of the old Trinity, corner of Enodway and Fulton-st. he child lingers, and could forth his actualred Harn and his hearty greeting. The builtes are all his friends, and that is the secret o Knox's great success. They always declare that a man have looks so well as when wearing a Knox Har.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY HAT for Young Men, now FURS, FURS, FURS, -GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway HUDSON BAT SAMLE GATES, MOTES and CUFFS.
MINK CAPE, MUNICALIA CUFFS.
GRILDERN'S FURE IN SOTS.
CAMPS, COLUMN, GLOVES and SLETCH ROBES.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS .-- Ladies' Mink Cares, Hair Cores, Victorians, passar, great reduction at Hearth's, No. 307 Canalist., corner of Wooster at

RINGWOOD, or white knitted woolen GLOVES, at Leary & Co. a successor. Hirr & Deskinsany, Leaders and laireducers of Fourier for Gentlemen's Hate, Nos. 2, 4, and 3 Notes House.

OVERCOATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, At Panie Prices, from all to #27.

At Cgo. A. Hunten & Co.'s

Managoth Chaldra Warehouse, Nos. 230 and 391 Bowers

NEW-YEAR'S TABLES

As Taxnon's Salson.

Nos. Francis Broadway.

Gefore may now be left for Beforehment for New-Year's
ants, delivered is any part of New-Year or Broadyn.

Ants, delivered is any part of New-Year or Broadyn.

Jan. Pynasios. Bo's. D'Trans. Chicken Salama, Jan. CARLS, delivers

Allo Perasana, Bonno Transana, Carciana Salana, JanLias Mariona, Pentano Overana, Ac.
Allo the hos quality and at reasonable prices.
Privata on New Trans.
A beautiful and choic selection of French Fancy Boxes filled
with Confectionative. Some Boxes, Rouleaux, Cornete, Basheds,
and sharp association of Boar Basheds, Watch-Cares, Pin-Cochform, Napalia Ring. Picture Frames, ic.
Ter sale at
Taxion's Salnon,
Rroadway, corner of Franklin at.

OUR READERS

Are advised to look at the advertisement of Mesers, Daller & Co.
in the Bry Goods cultum of this paper. The prices at which
these gentiemen are effecting their goods surprises the town. WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

at Wholesale Prices, mee of the revulsion in business, the subscriber i In consequence of the levels, Selves and Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelsky, Selves and Plated Ware, Cano, Case, Ponve-Monady, &c., &c., &c., At relail, at the lowest wheleast prices, One door below Caral at. One door below Caral at.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FRENCH CRIDE DINNER SETS.

THE SHIP. TOLET SETS.

SILVER AND PLATED SETS. MANYING ORNAKENTS.

BOM PARIS FANC. We have a very large and choice variety of these goods, at re determined not to carry them over to carried season, conare determined not to carry them over to our mut session, one outsuity we shall offer them during the present Holida; Soas as a reduction of 40 per cent.

E. V. Hausewoot & Co., Nos. 431, 490 and 492 Broadway.

A. RUMRILL & Co.,

The right kind of a present for the

One of those fine adjusted and chronometrics.

American Warches,
of the new series, made by the
American Warch Company
of Watham, Mass., nometrically rated ; plate

The finest and most durable Trus-Kanvans ever made. A. RENAILL & Co., No. 264 Brossleny.

ALLCOCKS.

PEASTERS. THE GREAT RESERVE FOR WEAK BACKS.

Sold at No. 294 CANALITY.

HOLIDAYS.

The best place to purchase a Purs article of Candy, Sugar Pluss, Ac., &c., is at the Day Consumers of Candy Manufactory,

PLUES, AC., Sch. But and Compared Manufactors, Compared Manufactors, Corner Chambers and Hidson-se.

All the articles purphased at this explainantent are warranted Pure and Free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than Fitz Years been olderrated for the superiority of its manufactors. Kinjary & Co. are determined to keep up with the degmand, but our advice is to mile early and get supplied.

PARCE BOXES, CONTRACT, Sacs, &c., &c., suitable for Houseast Parents. READ! READ!!

PARKET & Co.'s article in the Bry Goods column of this paper, readed "Concerner rate Florence." Then call at their store, So. all Broadway, and see the Goods. It will pay you.

AT RETAIL UNTIL THE 31ST OF DECEMBER.

Munical Bouns and Swiss Warcens,
Compulsing a great variety of Gentlements and Ladies' Watches
such pists, orgraved enamoied, and dismond cases by the best
subsets.
No. 21 Meiden Lane, (up stairs) N. Y.

THE MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GROVER & BANKE'S

CILEFIATED NOISELESS SEWISS-MACKINE

Dated upword. No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

GIVE THE BEST. HOLIDAY PRESENT.

A WHIPLER & WILSON SEVING-MACHINE, at the reduced prices shall with the most improvements, will prove a most of originable present to a mother, wife, sieler, or friend. Office No. 505 Broadway, N. K.

FOR CORDSTMAS TREES.-FANCY ARTICLES, CARRES, Northers, Sex-Eos Borns, Constroopias, Sc., &c., &c., for Now-Years Table, Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, Smadt, Pharlotte Resse, for Crong, &c., &c. William Tarrow's

THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE MAY sew by had for Firty Bollers. Laste, Walletten & Co., No. 506 Broadway. BARRY'S TRICOTHEROUS is the best and cheape &

writels for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling, Press. HERSIA or REPTURE cured by wearing

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

THE STERFOSCOPIC EMPORIUM, Wholesale and resoit.—E. ANTHONY, No. 548 Broadway.

Change as not on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for smatters and the trade.

MOTHERS, TAKE HEED!-Small-Pex, Croup,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE.-Rehable, harmless and instantaneous: Binck or Biswa. Pactery, No. 81 Barday-TRUSSES. - MARSH & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUSS

office, No. 1 Veney et. (Astor House), opposite the churck. Silk Martie Stockings for Variouse Veins, Shoulder Braces and Sup-portors, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE

Stroums the most accurate timekeepers in the world. Strangt & Co., No. 467 Broadway.

Accidence and Inquests.—The dead body of an extinut for several . The body was removed to the T Second Ward Station-House, and the Coroner notified. necessary of the control of the control notified ... Corunor O'leads second body of william stetcher, analyse of Harrison
aged in years, who do did nonemperate or high this received on
freedow which. This decreased was of intemperate habits, and,
while into an early did not a pair of stairs as his residence, suschings a recurse of the should which resulted its laily in a very
short time. A word of a child which resulted its laily in a very

MINOR Police Links.—A lad, named John Wil-liams, was yesterday looked up by the handstrate at the Tombs, chapped with having John a perce of beaver-doth valued at exi-from the store of Julius Letroy. No. 99 William street. The

property was found in his possessions.

A labour, who give his curse as John Jones, was yesterday aptured with \$15 warth of cloth in his possession, which had captured with \$15 warth of cloth in his possession which had been stoled from the store of Benjan in Marks, No. 107 William been stoled from the store of Benjamin Marks, No. 107 William street. He was locked up to univer a charge of grand larceny. George Abrams, having entered the store of Adam Stork No. 107 Avenue A. with false keys, and being caught therein, was presently committed to prison by Justica Steers, to answer a presently of burglary. He had about a decision the money drawer, and that sum was found in his possession.

New York Daily Tribung THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1860.

STOCKERS SHEET,

Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill, died vesterday morning, aged 104 years, 5 months, and 19 days.

The Angle-Saxon and Canada bring two days later news from Europe. Official dispatches confirm the accounts of the capture of Pekin. Peace had been concluded with the Chinese, and the Emperor had returned to his palace. An attempt had been made to assassinate Col. Dunn, of the Sicilian army, which gave rise to a romor of Garibaldi's assassination.

We publish on another page the Address of South Carolina to the other Slaveholding States, setting forth her reasons for seceding. It is a curious document, to say the least. The principal grievances alleged are: 1, That the Northern States have taxed South Carolina unjustly, through the Tariff: 2. That the Northern States do not love and adore Slavery; and 3. That those States hold to the doctrine that the majority, and not the minority, should govern. Of course, we state it briefly; but such appears to be the substance of this address.

The Central Park Commissioners, at a meetng yesterday, voted to discontinue all further proceedings in taking the extension to the Park from One-Hundred-and-Sixth to One-Hundredand-Tenth street, on the ground that the valuations were much larger than was contemplated when they moved to have the extension made, and that they deemed it unwise to make the addition at the price which it now appeared must be paid for the land. A large portion of this land is, it is obvious to all who are acquainted with the ground, very desirable to the Park, and there is a general feeling of regret among the members of the Board that they are compelled to forego the addition. There was but one vote against the discontinuance.

Mr. Justice Smalley, in the United States Circuit Court vesterday, squarely charged the Grand Jury to make thorough and careful inquiries in regard to the violations of the laws against the slave-trade in this port, and to present and punish the perpetrators. That the laws for the suppression of this infamous traffic have been persistently and grossly violated within this district there was no doubt; within a month 3,000 slaves had been taken from vessels fitted out at this port. The duty of the Grand Jury was to seek out and bring all who were ustrumental in fitting out these vessels to just punishment. The laws against the slave trade were plain and explicit, and, if vigiantly and vigorously enforced, severe enough to put an end to the traffic. "When any Government becomes so feeble, so indifferent, or so corrupt, that it will not enforce its vital laws -anarchy or revolution begins and then will 'soon be an end of all laws."

PROGRESS OF TREASON.

The telegraph advises that Gov. Houston has at last succumbed to the machinations of the Disunionists of Texas, and agreed to call the Legislature for the 21st of January. Meantime, it would seem that the architects of ruin are proceeding to elect their delegates without legal authority, presuming, of course, that the Legislature will confirm such election. The Convention is to meet on the 98th-one mouth henceand will doubtless Resolve or Ordain that Texas is out of the Union. The Nullifiers have now virtual control of

every Slave State but Delaware, Maryland, and possibly Missouri, where we believe Claiborne F. Jackson, the new Governor soon to be inaugurated, will prove a tool in their bands, of Virginia is not heartily with them, but the Legislature is soon to meet in due course, and will doubtless call a Convention, thus reducing the Governor to insignificance. North Caro lina is really reluctant to plunge into the black gulf, but the pressure brought t bear upon her is very great, and she will ultimately yield to it. Kensucky and Tennessee will make a gallant struggle, but are likely to succumb at last. Maryland is the only State of which the Dismionists are afraid (since they regard Delaware as of no account); but Maryland is important to them, and they are doing their worst to win her over. Gov. Hicks (elected as an American) still holds out; if he can be bullied or circumvented into calling the Legislature, it is thought that all beyond will be easy, as the majority is Democratic and the State

voted for Breckinridge. Not one of the Border Slave States really means to break up or break out of the Union; they are duped by the Secessionists, who tell them that they have only to show a bold front, and the North will consent to a Slavery-Extension compromise, in order to save the Union. They are simply riding the high horse. But the master-spirits mean treason, and nothing short. If they can rope Maryland into their toils, there will be an attempt to seize Washington City by force, proclaim a revolution, inaugurate a Pro-Slavery President, and undertake to hold the Federal City by the strong arm, compelling Mr. Lincoln to be inaugurated somewhere else, and to rule over no square inch of the Stave States that he does not fight for. If Maryland shall be won over, we believe Mr. Lincoln's inauguration at the Capital will be resisted by military force, The danger is not inconsiderable; for, though fully three-fourths of the people of Maryland are or the Union, a violent and reckless minority n revolutionary periods often overawes and masters a peaceful, quiet majority.

The Government is in the throes of dissolution. If the President is not a traitor, he is a coward, which is searedly better. Treason and robbery run riot in the Departments, The National Figures are rained. The Public Credit is at its last gasp. Traitors by scores sit in Congress, and are paid in preference to true men. A few months of such rule would disorganize the strongest nation. Happily, the inauguration of Lincoln is now but nine weeks off. It cannot come too soon.

" ply swiftly round, ye wheels of time, and bring the welcome day."

We have no great respect for Mr. Cobb, the ate Secretary of the Treasury, but we certainly commend him for showing a decent regard to common propriety when he resigned his office at Washington before going openly into the business of breaking up the Union at home in his own State. And we should have thought the better I

of Mr. Secretary Thompson if he had followed his example. It may possibly be the misfortune of this latter gentleman, rather than his fault, that thieves have been breaking through and stealing the property intrusted to his care for some time past; but if the duties of his office have usually been attended to with as little sense of the duty of his station, our only wonder is that there is enything left in the strong boxes of his Department.

FORT MOULTRIE.

If South Carolina should lay siege to Fort Moultrie, and even fail to capture it from the three score soldiers Mr. Buchanan has there to hold it for the United States, or in any event, we shall insist that a great advance in courage on the part of that gallant State has been proved, and likewise that her patriotism has suffered no decline since the days of the Revolution. To advance now upon the same fort from which hitherto she has been accustomed to run, will be a proof of progress of which even so fleet a State as South Carolina may well be proud. If she shall find herself in possession of those bastions, it will not be the first time. Once South Carolips had the keeping of this very fortress, and, if memories of the Revolutionary period are well preserved there, she will know right well how to get out of it. Somehow, whenever this State finds herself in that fort, she does nothing but keep a lookout seaward, for some hostile fleet to which she may surrender it and herself too. The response of the British press to present expectations of the same sort from the same quarter, indicate that South Carolina will have to wait longer now for the appearance of a British squadron than was necessary in 1779. It is a curious coincidence that now, as then, one Lincoln is under orders to protect the Confederacy against foreign foes and domestic traitors.

Humanity and Piety, in those phases which frown upon war, might innocently smile upon South Carolina, and pronounce her bloodiess surrender the best use to which this or any fort can be put; but not the Peace Society itself can be boodwinked sufficiently not to see that the exchange of a spear for a revolver, of a sword for a bowie-knife, is in a direction contrary to the benign spirit which would have turned them into plowshares and pruning-hooks-not forbidding cotton-hooks. Society gains nothing, but lose much, when the aims of the soldier, to be seen and regarded by all men, are ostentatiously laid aside, and the armory of private vengeance is drawn upon for weapons, which, worn concealed, may be used without warning. War and Murder, however much alike they may be in certain physical manifestations, are morally opposed to ach other, and it is a curious fact that no people has ever been prone to the one who did not eschew the other. Countries prolific in Braves are generally barren of Soldiers. If Garibaldi sould only get its population into the line, not a stiletto would be for hire in all Venice. A warlike people abhor private vengeance-a cruel which is always a cowardly one, is slow to spil blood in any other way.

It is greatly to be feared that the Quakerism of South Carolina in respect of war, has no foundation in the principles of that peaceful and conscientious sect. Too many duels, street-fights, and assassinations of various sorts; too many evations to ruffianism of a murderous aim and character, attest that aversion to shed the blood of a fellow-creature has nothing to do with this idiosyneracy of South Carolina. On the other hand, the history of this fortress goes far to suggest that it is only the shedding of blood for particular cause and in a particular mode that his remarkable State eschews. When she held Fort Moultrie before, no power or persuasion, not even the tears of sons of whom she was not worthy, could bring her to the point of defending it against the enemies of the common country; and it is not unlikely that the sixty now there ght grow gray in quiet security, if they did of happen to be American citizens, enrolled and miformed for the defense of the Union of these

While as a State, South Carolina has never been much else than what she is now--the ceblest and the most turbulent, the most dependent and the most boastful, the least faithful and the most treason-loving member of the Union the territory escapes unrelieved infamy by the circumstance that, to a small number of its people, the cause of American Independence owes per haps as much as to any other equal number of men. Prominent among them is he, whose gal lant defense of it in June, 1776, the Fort itself commemorates by bearing his name; which it will continue to bear until some new capitalation, in some other confederacy, shall bestow upon it that of some Rhett or Keitt, that the name and memmy of both Freedom and Moultrie may be with out a memorial in all South Carolina, In 1802. Moultrie published two volumes of "Memoirs of the American Revolution, so far as it related to the States of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, &c." They show why South Caroling and the whole country should be proud of him; and as clearly why he and the whole country were ashamed of her.

When Prevost appeared before Charleston, in May, 1779, the Governor and Council were in the town-from present indications, it might seem they are there still. Frightened as they were, they had sense enough to appoint Moultrie to the command of the troops, but they were too far gone to sustain him.

"The Governor (says Moultrie) represented to me the horror of a storm. He told me the State's Engineer (Col. Senf) has represented to him the lines to be in a very week state. After se conversation, he proposed to me the sending out a fag. knew what terms we could obtain. I told him I thought we could stand against the enemy; that I did not think they could force the lines, and that I did not shoose to send a flag in say name; but if he chose it, and would call the Council together, I would send any message. They requested me to send the following, which was delivered by Mr. Kinloch:

Prevost's reply, which abounded in promise never intended to be kept, was, of course, given to the Governor, who called a meeting of the Council, at which Moultrie, Pulaski, and Laurens, were present also. The military men concurred in advising the civilians not to think of surrendering, and demonstrated that the enemy could be beaten off; one of these advisers had done the thing before. But the Governor could be made to believe nothing which did not go to overrate the British power and disparage that of his own country. Finally, Moultrie was authorized to send word to Prevost, that surrender upon his terms was declined; but offering if he would appoint a commissioner to confer about terms, to send one to meet him at such time and place as Provost might prescribe.

.Gen. Moultrie says: When the question was egeried for giving up the form was or newtrality, I will not say who was for the question; but this I well remember, that Mr. John Edwards, one of the Privy Council, a worthy citizen and a very respectable merchant of Charleston, was so affected as to wrep, and said. 'What, are we to give

op the town at last "
"The Governor and Council edjourned to Col. Backman's icut on the lines, at the gate. I sent for Col. John Laurens from his house, to request the favor he would carry a message from the Governor and Council to Gen. Prove-11 but when he know the purpose he begged to be excused flore carrying such a message that it was much analist life inclination; that he would do say thing to serve his country, but he could not think of carrying such a measure as that! I then sent for Gol, McIntosh and requested he would go with Col. Roger Smith, who was called on by the Governor with the message. They both begged I would excuse them; hoped and requested 1 would get some other person. I wer pressed them into a compliance, which message was as

follows:

"I propose a neutrality during the war between Great Britain and America, and the question cohether the State shall belong to Great Retain or remain one of the United States, be determined by the treaty of peace between those two powers."

Chief Justice Marshall, in his life of Washington, thus chronicles this disgraceful business:

"The town was summoned to surrender, and the day we pent in sensity and receiving flags. The neutrality of So Carolins, during the war, leaving the guestion whether that State would mailty belong to Great Britain or the United States to be settled in the treaty of peace, was proposed by the garrison and

Ramsay, in his history, published in 1789, thus states the action of his own State: " Compilesioners of the garrison were instructed to propose

sufrelity during the war between Great Britain and America and that the question whether the State shall belong to Great Brit-am, or remain one of the United States, be decided by the treaty peace between these powers." The British commanders refused this advanta-

geous offer, alleging that they had not come in a legislative capacity, and insisted that, as the inhabitants and others were in arms, they should surrender as prisoners of war.

Prof. Bowen of Harvard, in his Life of Lincoln (see Sparks's American Biography), remarks upon this ignominious proposition:

This proposal did not come merely from the commilitary garrison, in which case, of course, it would have been only measury: the Governor of the State, clothed with discreonly magazory than deverage of the case, more with discoun-tionary powers, was in the place, and probably most of his Coun-cil along with him. Whether such approposition would have been justifiable under any circumstances is a question that need not be discussed; at any rate, it would not have evinced much how wible or patriotic feeling. But to make such an offer in the present case was conduct little short of treason. Till within a formight, not an enemy's foot bad pressed their ground; and even now, the British held no strong position, had captured none of their forts, and occupied only the little space actually covered by the army in front of the town. The garrison equalecthis army in strength, and might safely bid it defiance. No succors were at hand for the British, while the excital arrival of Lincoln within a week would place their between two fires, and make their position entinently hazardous. Yet, with these propects before them, the authorities of the place made a prope following year, a surrender brought about by the prevalence of the same unpartiotic feelings, was made the ground of some very

This was South Carolina in 1779, and she was as cowardly and selfish in 1780, as the record proves. Several of the States had reason to mourn the apostacy of degenerate sons, but South Carolina is the only one which, in her sovereign expacity, enacted the treason of Arnold without his bravery, and made such sons as Moultrie and Marion ashamed that they owed allegiance to such a State.

CHINA.

Though we are yet destitute of any further particulars, beyond the very vague ones reported by telegraph from Alexandria, there can be no doubt that Pekin is in the hands of the allied French and English army. According to the telegraphic report from Halifax of the news by the Canada, official dispatches had reached London to that effect. It is further stated that, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, peace had been actually concluded, and the Emperor had returned to his Summer palace, the capture and plunder of which had followed the occupation of Pekin.

News has sometimes been received from China, via St. Petersburg, in advance of the Overland Mail, and this account may be true. At all events, the Allies would seem to be in a position to dictate the terms of a new treaty.

A significant article in The London Times seems to look to something beyond mere expenses of the expedition. It is suggested that Lord Elgin holds the fate of the Tartar dynasty in his hands, and it is pretty strongly hinted that perhaps he might do well to overthrew it, and to "allow the nation to " remodel its institutions." Great credit is given to the Chinese for their aptness at self-government, and it is argued that the Tartar dynasty might be set aside, not only without danger of anarchy, but to the manifest advantage of law and order. The idea of The Times appears to be, that so far as there is any sincerity in China for property and peaceful industry, it is due exclusively to local and municipal institutionsassociations on the part of the property-holders as well against the extortions of the mandarinwho base their authority on the imperial system. as against the ravages of the rebels. It would, however, seem a pretty bold operation to undertake the reconstruction of the political institutions of a nation more popul has thee all Europe combined, on the strength of a mere theory as to the supposed capacity of the Chinese in the matter of self-government. Such an interference would be pretty likely to end in the old story of military subjection. A beginning has already been made in the case of Canton, which remains, and seems likely to remain, in the hands of the Allies. As to the greater part of the interior of China, it would hardly pay the cost of conquest, and the still greater cost of holding it in subjection. But hitherto one war and one treaty has only led to another, nor would it be surprising if the ultimate result should be to bring the principal trading cities on the coast, and perhaps the chief tea and silk districts of the interior, under European rule. FLOYD, THE BANKER.

The magnitude of the robbery in the office of the Department of the Interior has so absorbed public attention, that another fact, related to that transaction in a way not yet wholly explained, seems in some measure to be lost sight of. Indeed, it is not precisely certain that this is not the result which it was hoped would be developed by the exposure of the fact of the robbery. It is at any rate a noteworthy coincidence that an acceptance of Mr. Secretary Floyd's was protested in Boston only a day or two before it was discovered at Washington that the bonds belonging to the Indian Trust Fund had been stolen, The report is that in place of the bonds, drafts of Messra, Russell, Majors & Waddell were lodged as security, these drafts being upon the War Department, and accepted by the Secretary. The supposition is, of course, that these accentances are the exact amount of the abstracted bonds. It happens, however, that, though this may be true, that amount does not cover the deaffs of Mesers, Russed, Majors & Waddell on United States Army, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Wat Department, and accepted by Mr. Floyd, as we have ocalar evidence before as On Thursday or Friday last a draft of this cuaracter for \$10,000 was protested in Boston, and that, of course, could not be one of these lodged in the Department at Washington. The following is an accurate copy of it:

AMERICANA THAT LINAYING

"WARRINGTON CITY, July 16, 1860. "Four months after date pay to our own order, at the Bank of the Republic, New York City. Ten Thousand Dellars, for value received, and classes to account of our Transportation contract of the 12th of April, 1999.

"RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL."

Across the face of this is written, in the usual way of an acceptance:

"War Department, July 16, 1868. JOHN B. FLOXD, "Accepted.

The indorsements are: Russell, Majors & Waddell: Samuel & Allen; and Jno. T. Andrews & Co. The draft was in the Hide and Lenther Bank of Boston, where, as we said just now, it was protested for non-payment.

Now, if Mr. Floyd has any right to acceptwhich he has not, though we waive that consideration-four months' drafts on his Department, it can only be on condition that the Department owes the money to the drawer. If that was the fact in this case, then the Government, in going to protest, acknowledges its bank ruptcy. But if the Government is not bankrupt, and this draft is not paid, because nothing is due to Messrs, Russell, Majors & Waddell, and Mr. Floyd does not dare, on the eye of an ex posure of the fact that such drafts have been accepted, use the Government funds for that purpose, then it follows as an inevitable conclusion, and putting the most charitable construction upon the transaction, that he has been using his official authority in an entirely illegal and dishonest manner. We do not see why upon this document, action cannot be brought first, against the Secretary of War for \$10,000; and that failing, on the ground that Mr. Floyd had exceeded his official authority in giving such acceptance, then against Mr. Floyd for raising money either for himself or his friends on false pretenses.

We have before us another draft of precisely the same tenor as that we have given above, except that its date is Oct. 11, 1860; it has nine months to run, is for \$7,000, and is numbered 108. We presume that in July next, when, in any probable event Mr. Floyd would have no longer been in office, this draft will meet with the fate of the other and be protested. To what extent the Secretary may have carried on this banking business-who knows! How many more draits of this sort are there still floating about the country, and who has got the money on them! How many heretofore have been taken up, and who paid them? The whole business demands a very thorough investigation.

U. S. MUSKETS FOR THE SOUTH. Several days since, five hundred boxes of mus

kets were brought down from the United States Arsenal at Watervleit, opposite Troy, and onehalf of them, five thousand muskets, were put on board the Florida for Savannah, and the other five theusand were shipped by the Nashville for Charleston. The Florida met with an accident when ten hours out, and her freight was subsequently taken by the Alabama. We are informed that an additional five thousand have been sent to Alabama from the same place within a week These muskets are stated to be the supply al-

lowed by the General Government to the State militia of Georgia and South Carolina respectively, and that the Governors of those States several months since requested that these arms hould be forwarded. Taken in connection with the fact that the

President refuses to recuforce the garrison at Fort Moultrie, this proceeding, which puts arms into the hands of the enemies of the Union, is at least very suspicious. If these were part of the supply voted to South Carolina, what becomes Charleston, from which we have heretofore been told the quota of South Carolina and the surrounding States was to be drawn ! The more probable supposition is that this is only part of the scheme concocied between our model President and his beautiful Secretary of War, to put as many arms within reach of the secessionists

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Justice Balcom yesterday delivered an important opinion as to the right of suspending sentence indefinitewe have no reason to doubt, shows that our criminal Judges in this city have been in the habit of constantly violating the law, by virtually usurping the pardoning prerogative, which is vested exclusively in the Governor of the State. An application was made to the Court by Morrissett, who had pleaded guilty of the capital crime of arson in the first degree, for a suspen sion of sentence. The District-Attorney backet the application by stating that it was doubtful whether there was evidence sufficient to convict him of any offense. In roply, the Judge stated that he was not satisfied that the Court had the power to suspend sentence indefinitely in any case. An indefinite suspension of sentence is a quasi pardon, provided the prisoner be discharged from imprisonment, and no Court in the State was endowed with the pardoning power. He was aware that the Recorder of the City had been in the habit of exercising this power, and he had recently asked him for his authority. The Recorder said he supposed there was an old statute authorizing him to suspend sentence; but Judge Balcom himself had been unable to find such a law, and two of the City Justices of the Supreme Court, to whom he applied, knew of no such statute. He had heard that Criminal Courts in some parts of the State, and even Justices of the Peace, bad lately assumed the right to suspend sentence. In his opinion this was all wrong, the law making it the imperative duty of all Justices to impose the sentence which it prescribed upon all prisoners convicted, or plending guilty, unless prevented by a certiorari or writ of error. Heretofore, the Recorder and City Judge, while sitting in the Court of General Sessions, have been in the habit of suspending sentence very liberally, and in some instances, where the character of the criminal was such as to afford no shadow of excuse for such leniency. That this assumed right has been freely exercised in behalf of political partisans under a cloud, there is not the slightest question. But, under Judge Balcolm's exposition of the law, our criminal Judges will hardly venture to pursue the practice any further:

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

> From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860. Mr. Buchanan intends sending a message to Congress on Friday concerning secresion in South Carolina, and covering the communication of her Commissioners, thus giving the movement his official recognition. Evidences of his complicity with the disunionists multiply daily. Senator Benjamin will speak to this message on

Make in Marian.

The President has been strongly advised by high military authority to order Major Anderson o detach a part of his small force to hold Fort Sumter, which commands the City of Charleston, one of ship channels, and the other forts. It stands in the bay, disconnected from the land, is new and strong, and is supplied with heavy guns and a large stock of ammunition. It is not garrisoned at all, though a considerable number of laborers are employed there. Gen. Scott thinks half of Major Anderson's force could effectively hold it against any attack from the city, and its possession would guarantee the safety of the other forts. But the President refuses to give the orders, and Anderson cannot budge without them. If any assault be made from Charleston it will be at that point, which s purposely kept defenseless to accommodate the onspirators. The Committee on Claims of the Senate bave

ent a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury requesting him to suspend issuing warrants in favor of De Groot for one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars,

The Commissioners of South Carolina arrived his evening, and have taken private quarters.

The Senate Committee of Thirteen to-day relected the Toombs and Davis resolutions. Subsequently Mr. Seward offered the following on behalf of the Republican members: Resolved, That under the fourth section of the fourth

Resolved, That under the fourth section of the lourth article of the Constitution, Congress should pass an efficient law for the punishment of all persons engaged in the armed invasion of any State from another by combinations of individuals, and punishing all persons in complicity therewith on trial and conviction in the State and District where their acts of complicity were committed in the Federal Courts. Mr. Toombs proposed to amend by including

insurrections," and Mr. Douglas, by inserting his sedition law of last session, after which the resolution was voted down. Mr. Douglas explains that he declared that he

declined voting on the Toombs and Davis resclutions on Monday because he had presented amendments to the Constitution in due form covering the same points.

THE MINT RUNNING SHORT.

has at last reached the Mint at Philadelphia. There is no want of gold bullion-indeed the quantity, from the large importations at your port, is unusually large. This finds its way to the Mint for coinage. But the scarcity of silver is so greater that the deficulty is to get enough for the usual alloy, and unless a supply to meet this extraordinary demand is found, a scarcity of coin is likely to be felt in the ordinary business of the country. POSITION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA MEMBERS.

The President's Message concerning secession will be laid on the table of the House, as the most summary mode of treating a document they are compelled to receive under the forms of the Constitution. The members from South Carolina will be

called, on the roll, as heretofore-their communication to the House not being considered as covering their resignations, which must be made to the Governor of the State, and of which the Speaker has no official notification.

IMPORTANT PROPOSITIONS. The Committee of Thirty-three will meet to

morrow, to act upon several important propositions. Two will be submitted from the Republican side, which are likely to make much impression on the country. The first is to admit New-Mexico as a State, immediately after a Constitution shall be formed, under the seventh section of the Compromise act of 1850. This covers the whole territory south of the Missouri line, where the extremists demand that Slavery shall be recognized and protected. But they will reaist the proposed admission because it fails to carry out their peculiar policy of future acquisition of ly upon convicted criminals, which, if correct, as territory and extension of Slavery. The other proposition is, a Constitutional amendment prohibiting Congress from interfering with Slavery in the States where it exists by law, without the consent of all the slaveholding States.

> This is designed to counteract the false charges made against the Republicans of a design to destroy the domestic institutions of the States, which is expressly denied in the Chicago Platform. These reasonable and conciliatory terms will probably be declined by the political managers who are plotting treason and revolution: but they will address the conservative sentiment South, which seeks a rallying point to crush the Disunionists. If rejected, the North will be sol. idly against any further efforts to conciliate interests which make exacting demands without exhibiting any disposition to adjust the difficulty upon an honorable basis. Thus far, the ultrast have presented and insisted upon an ultimatum intended to humiliate and degrade the Republicans. It will never be granted under any circumstances. This determination is fixed and inflexible, and includes the most moderate men of the party.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

The War Department can take no action in reference to the recent movements at Pittsburgh, until official information shall be received from the officer in charge of the Allegheny Arsenal. The order for the removal of the guns was recently issued, and directed them to be at Ship Island and Galveston.

The proceedings of the two Congressional Selfet Complities on the crisis excite no particular interest, as it is not supposed they will be able to come to any satisfactory conclusion, and as the extreme Souths.

as it is not supposed they will be able to come to any satisfactory conclusion, and as the extreme Southerners are opposed to any compromiser.

Senster Douglas denies that he refused to put hisrally right on the record on the resolutions of Senators Davis and Toombs, saying that he did put on the outrnal a statement that he declined voting on abstract propositions which were not reduced to the form of amendments to the Constitution, when he had just offered amendments in due form covering all the points in the resolutions.

fered amenable as in the rocal in the resolutions.

The recessionists are much comforted by private accounts from Maryland, Virginia, and other Southern Since Gen. Class has retired from the State Department, the visits to him from distinguished gendement have been numerous, including the representatives from foreign governments, who evince for him the marked consideration which commenced with their

R. P. Friemon of Tennessee, and R. Saxton of the

The Secretary of the Treasury himself denies that any defalcation exists in his Department. However, the examination into its condition continues, and, so far, none of the Trust bones are wising.

It is rumored here that the money stringeness